

FOE ATTACKS ON FLANDERS FRONT ARE BEATEN BACK

TEUTONS MAKE SLIGHT GAIN ON SHORT FRONT BUT ARE DRIVEN OUT WITH HEAVY LOSS.

AMIENS BEING DESTROYED BY CONTINUOUS GUNFIRE

British Using Gas Shells On Western Front With Excellent Results—Germans Report Capture of Russian Port.

London—The Allied defense on the Flanders front to the southwest of Ypres has again been tested by the Germans and has been found adequate. Two divisions of Teuton troops were employed on a relatively short front and were sent into the fight under cover of a terrific artillery fire.

The front chosen for the attack extended from the village of La Clyette to Voormezele but the center of the assault seems to have been at Verstratet, a hamlet northwest of Kemmel hill. The flanks of the German attacking line were stopped short by fire from French and British artillery posted on high ground and which was able to enfilade the German regiments as they tried to advance.

In the center, however, the Germans made quite a serious dent in the Allied line. The Allies drove forward in a counter attack and the latest reports from Field Marshal Haig are to the effect the line has been re-established. The Germans are reported to have lost very heavily during the fighting.

On the southern sectors of the Somme salient as well as in Lorraine and other sectors further south there have been no noteworthy combats.

The city of Amiens is being systematically destroyed by German artillery fire in spite of the fact there are no Allied troops in that place and it is of no military value since the Allies have constructed new lines of communications outside of the city. The venerable cathedral one of the finest in Europe is reported to have been struck by shells and to be in peril of destruction.

British Gas Shells Effective.

Washington—The British are using gas shells on the western front with excellent results, the British war mission announced. "During the last few days," said the statement, "the British have consistently shelled the German support trenches and tramheads with gas shells with marked results. The German concentrations have been disturbed and their preparations paralyzed by the effectiveness of these bombardments. Prisoners captured on May 4 said they had been unable to obtain rations since May 1, owing to the constant artillery fire."

Germans Advance in Russia.

Berlin, via London—The city of Rostov, on the Don river, which figured prominently in the battles between the Bolsheviks and the Ukrainian troops, has been occupied by the Germans, the war office announced. The statement adds that negotiations regarding the new Ukrainian border will begin in the near future.

The above dispatch indicates that the German advance westward, along the Russian Black sea littoral, is about to be ended. It indicates that the Don river is to be the Ukrainian border line in the southeast. This would extend German influence in the east virtually to the Caucasus, where Turkey is to be predominant. The German sphere would include the Black sea.

Allies Improve Positions.

London—In preparation for further enemy attacks on the Flanders battlefield the British and French have been improving their positions in local operations.

The allied troops in an attack between Loree and Drancourt have advanced their line 500 yards on a front of 1,000 yards, gaining positions which strengthen the important section of the front between Scherpenberg and Mont Rouge. German counterattacks were repulsed with loss.

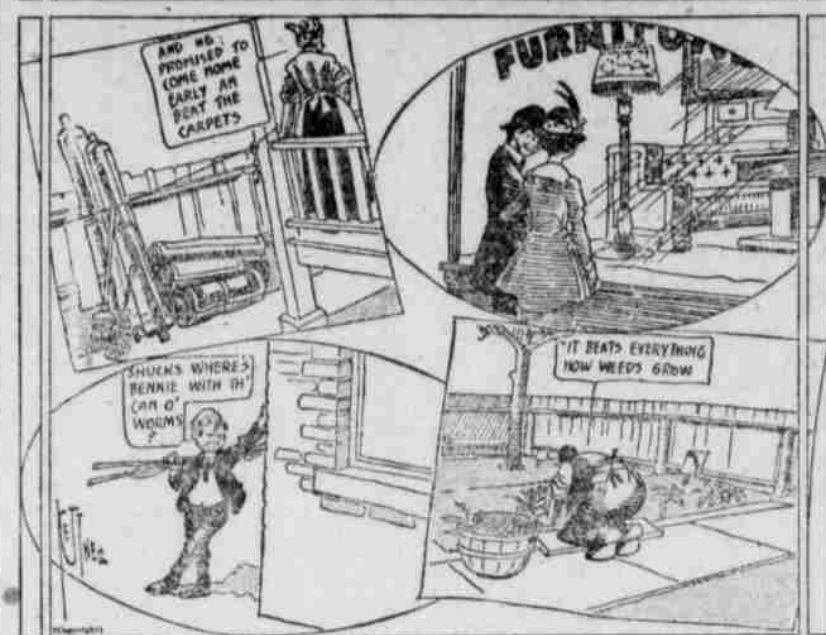
Berlin, reporting on the same fighting, attempts to make out the attacks were made in large force. It says they were repulsed and that the French lost 300 prisoners.

On the southern leg of the Ys salient, which is the one the Germans must attack if they wish to connect the battlefield with the one in Picardy by wiping out the Arras salient, the Germans have made no further attempts to push back the British from their gains at Hinges, earlier efforts having failed, according to May 6 dispatches.

Activity On Italian Front.

London—Vienna dispatches announce greatly increased activity along the Austro-Italian lines, where a renewal of the Teutonic offensive has long been threatened. The Rome official statement does not give a like picture of the front line activities, but records intensive aerial operations.

Spring Engagements



TORNADO SWEEPS IOWA AND ILLINOIS

SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED AND SCORES INJURED BY SEVERE STORM.

PROPERTY DAMAGE IS GREAT

Hundreds of Head of Livestock Dead, Crop Damage Reported Heavy—Michigan Gets Touch.

Chicago—Related reports, coming in over wires crippled by the storm, told of the death of several persons and damage to property amounting into many thousands of dollars—the toll of a tornado, which on May 9 swept over the central portions of Illinois and Iowa.

At Franklin, Ill., two women were killed when the chimney of their home fell, and throughout the Christian, Shelby, Mason and Morgan counties, in central Illinois, the property damage appeared to have been great, with a half hundred residents reported to have sustained minor injuries.

One farmer, residing near Nashville, Ia., was killed during the storm.

Summarization of reports at the Chicago bureau indicated that the storm followed a path two miles in width throughout the central sections of the two states. Hundreds of head of livestock were reported killed during storm.

Crop damage due both to high wind and torrential rain was reported to have been very heavy.

Weather bureau officials believed greatest damage had been done at Eldridge, Ia., nine miles back from the Mississippi, near Davenport, where a building was reported to have been blown down, burying a score or more persons in its ruins.

Lansing—The storm that swept Iowa and Illinois, struck western Michigan on the night of the 9th doing heavy damage.

Owing to the destruction of telephone and telegraph lines it was impossible to get details.

458 NEW SECOND LIEUTENANTS

War Department Announces Results of Third Officers' Training School.

Washington—Four hundred and fifty-eight men qualified for commissions as second lieutenants in the United States army at the third officers' training camp, conducted at Camp Custer, which closed April 15. This became known with the official announcement by the war department of the names of those placed on the list of eligibles to receive commissions as soon as vacancies occur. About 60 per cent of the graduates are Michigan men. Many of them already have been sent into active service.

The officer candidates at the third training school of the Eighty-fifth division, numbered slightly more than 800, only about 60 per cent of the enrollment having been graduated. Most of the men were chosen from the ranks, for special training, while other quotas were drawn from colleges, universities and other sources.

The publication of the Camp Custer list of graduates was delayed by the fact the camp continued two weeks longer than it originally was planned.

With the return of training camp graduates to Camp Custer, after 10-day furloughs, many were sent into active service, the artillerymen being sent to Camp Jackson, Columbus, S. C., and infantrymen not previously attached to the Eighty-fifth division, went to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.

ACCIDENT IN CAMP KILLS 11

Explosion of Shell During Target Practice Wipes Out Gun Crew.

Fort Worth, Texas—Eleven American gunners are dead and several injured as the result of an explosion of a three-inch shell at the training camp near here.

An attempt on the part of a gunner to force the shell, which apparently did not fit, down a trench mortar, is believed to have been responsible for the accident.

Boy Scout Organization Asked To Seek Black Walnut Trees

New York—President Wilson has called on the 350,000 Boy Scouts of America to scour the country for black walnut trees.

The scouts are asked to report to the war department the size of the trees they locate, the names of the owners, and the price for which they can be purchased.

Scarcely of black walnut for the manufacture of gun stocks and airplane propellers led to the request.

ROUMANIA SIGNS PEACE TREATY

Forced to Cede 3,000 Square Miles of Territory to Teutons.

Amsterdam—The peace treaty between Rumania and the Central powers was signed on May 6, says an official dispatch from Bucharest.

Rumania, isolated in the east and forced into peace negotiations through the defection of Russia under the Bolsheviks, concluded a preliminary peace agreement with the Central powers early in March.

By this the province of Dobrudja, as far north as the Danube, was ceded to the Central powers, the understanding being that this territory should ultimately be assigned to Bulgaria. Rumania was to have a trade route to the Black sea by way of Constanza.

Rumania also agreed in principle to the "frontier rectifications" demanded by Austria, which were later shown to be stripped of territory aggregating some 3,000 square miles, taking in all the chief mountain passes along the Transylvanian frontier and including sections which would secure control of the Danube by the Central powers along its entire length.

While negotiations over the permanent treaty were pending, Germany took steps which covered control of the Rumanian oil fields, and Berlin newspapers have reported this control has been provided for a period of 99 years, with military occupation by Germany of the oil producing regions for several years.

3 PLANE QUIZZES UNDER WAY

Committees Investigating Failure of Aircraft Program.

Washington—President Wilson has openly encouraged sweeping official scrutiny of the conduct of the aircraft division of the war department. Four investigations already have been instituted.

The senate military affairs committee began the work of determining how and where the \$640,000,000 appropriated many months ago for aeroplanes has been expended. The house military committee has started an inquiry along similar lines.

The senate committee's investigation has already revealed that not one American-built battleplane has been sent to France, although parts have been shipped for assembly overseas.

Here is the comment of Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the committee:

"This whole business has been camouflaged and misrepresented to the American people. It has only been recently that planes have been supplied in adequate quantities for training purposes."

"This committee proposes to put its finger on the men responsible. We do not propose to engage in any white-washing process, either."

U. S. HAS 500,000 MEN IN FRANCE

Secretary Baker Says Force Overseas Has Passed Half Million Mark.

Washington—More than half a million American soldiers have been sent to France.

Secretary Baker authorized the statement that his forecast to congress in January that 500,000 troops would be dispatched to France early in the present year now has been surpassed.

His statement regarding the movement overseas is the first official utterance made during the war indicating even indirectly the number of men sent abroad.

There is, however, no doubt that the present force of American troops in France represents only a small part of the total strength that will be available for employment by General Foch before the summer fighting ends.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN BRITAIN PASSED

LLOYD GEORGE GETS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

REFUTES CHARGE OF MAURICE

Premier Was Accused By General of Giving Country False Figures On Conditions At Front.

London—David Lloyd George won a smashing victory—one of the greatest triumphs of his political career—in the house of commons on May 9, when he defended his administration against the charges made by General Maurice that the country was being deceived by the premier in regard to the condition of the British army on the western front.

Striking straight from the shoulder the premier threw his accuser, General Maurice, completely on the defensive. Then he challenged the house to decide—"here and now"—to demonstrate by a vote whether it wanted him to continue in the premiership or preferred to have the opposition leader, ex-Premier Asquith resume the reins of government.

He staked the whole question on Asquith's own motion for an inquiry into Maurice's charge. The answer was: Against the motion, 293; for the motion, 104; majority against, 187.

The Irish Nationalists, by unanimous consent, remaining absent from the session.

It was not eloquence alone, not a purely emotional speech that won his victory for him. Truth—uncontroversial facts, flung back at his accusers who had charged him with want of veracity, formed the boomerang that administered the knock out to the plot to oust him.

To sum up, briefly.

General Maurice had charged the premier's—and Bonar Law's—figures regarding the strength and disposition of the British army had been incorrect.

The premier declared that these figures had been supplied him by Maurice's own department in the war office. He proved by reading the data that served him in the speech in question.

Moreover, he added, these figures were correct. But supposing they had been incorrect, he said, it was Maurice's business to come and tell him so. As it was the general "acted unfairly," it was a piece of "sniping" of which he was sick and tired and which he implored the house to put a stop to.

General Maurice's second charge was that the premier had made a misstatement when he said the extension of the British front had never been discussed at Versailles. He, himself, Maurice, had been present when it was discussed, his letter had asserted.

The premier calmly passed back the lie. Maurice, he said, was not present in the council chamber, and furthermore, the extension matter was never discussed at Versailles, having been previously agreed upon between Field Marshal Haig and General Petain.

As for the immediate reasons for the extension, the premier said, it was undertaken, not to the degree originally desired by the French, but in a manner decided upon by a compromise and then only owing to very great pressure from the French.

Throughout the debate the government's side showed a strong, thoroughly united front. While this might also be said of the opposition, there was a marked difference between the methods of procedure and the arguments produced by the two opposed camps.

Mr. Lloyd George played into the offensive from the very outset. From start to finish he had the upper hand. Every blow he answered by a counter-blow twice as sharp. There was no evasiveness, no dilly-dallying about his attitude.

RAIL MEN GET WAGE INCREASE

U. S. Commission Recommends Raise Totalling \$300,000,000 Yearly.

Washington—These features are outstanding in the railroad wage increase—the largest in world history—recommended by the United States wage commission.

Approximately 2,000,000 employees will receive increases of \$300,000,000 a year, plus back pay of \$100,000,000 from January 1 to April 29, 1918.

No changes in hours or service or overtime pay.

All increases allowed to apply to employees receiving less than \$250 a month.

Women as well as men to benefit.

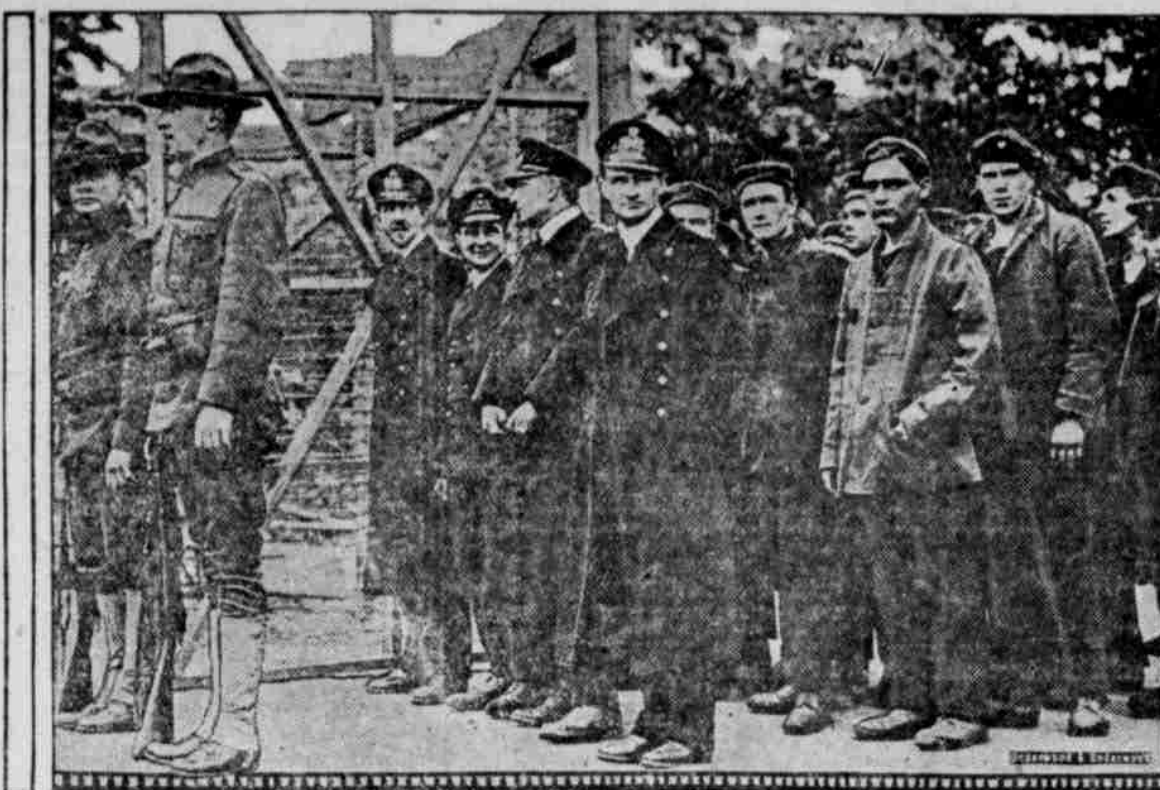
Individual increases run from a few dollars to \$34 a month.

The decision is based on the increased cost of living.

Director General McAdoo is expected to adopt only part of the commission's recommendations and probably will make a number of different adjustments in deciding what increases shall be granted.

If the director general should allow the wages proposed by the board, the railroad administration would have a heavy addition to the \$945,000,000 which it is now estimated the government will have to pay railway companies this year as compensation.

CREW OF A GERMAN SUBMARINE IN UNITED STATES PRISON CAMP



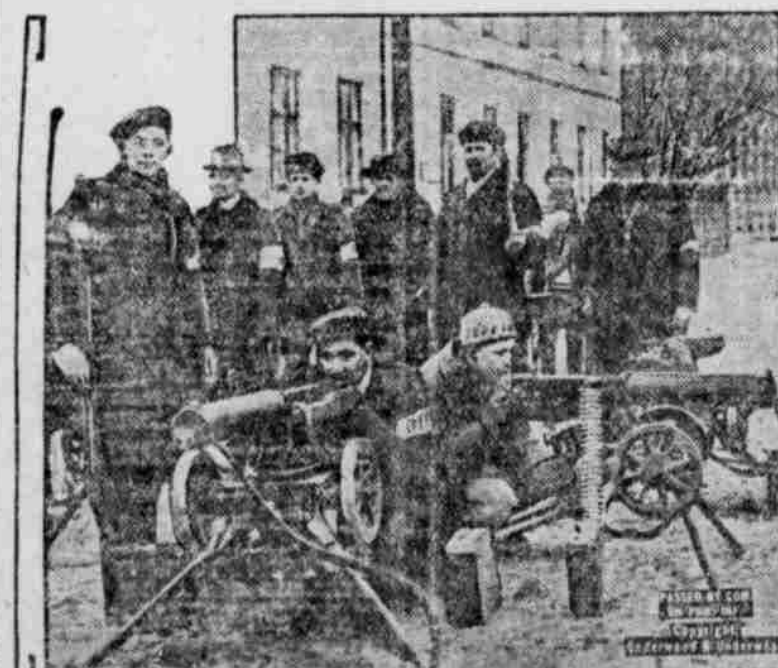
The captured officers and crew of the German submarine U-58 are shown here just inside the first barbed-wire gate at Fort McPherson, where they will be held in the war prison camp. They were made captives when our jacks rescued them from the sea after the destroyer Fanning sank the submarine. The officers in the group guarded by the marines are Capt. Gustav Auberger, Lieut. Otto van Ritzen, Lieut. Frederick Mueller and Warrant Officer Henry Ropke.

"SHADOW OF THE CROSS" AT CAMP MACARTHUR



In this photograph of Camp MacArthur, Waco, Tex., the "Shadow of the Cross" is seen on every tent. There was considerable excitement among the boys until one discovered that the shadow crosses were caused by the stovepipe and electric wire crossing on the top of each tent.

PRO-GERMAN WHITE GUARDS IN FINLAND



This photograph shows men of the pro-German, White guard of Finland with their machine guns trained down the principal street of Vasa.

COMMUNION IN A TRENCH DUGOUT



American soldiers in France partaking of the communion in a trench dugout which is about sixty feet below the ground level.

GETTING AID FOR POLAND



Working in harmony with the Young Women's Christian association, Countess Laura de Gozdawa Turczynowicz is organizing the Polish Gray Samaritans. She is pictured here in her uniform as a captain in that organization. She is also president of the Polish reconstruction committee and author of "When the Prussians Came to Poland." The Samaritans are all Polish women recruited in the United States to do nursing and social welfare work. When their instruction is completed they will go to Poland to do reconstruction work or to serve in the hospitals.

Tuberculosis Not Rampant.

The alarm about the prevalence of tuberculosis among French soldiers appears to have been unfounded, for Maj. Edward Rist, who has special charge of cases of tuberculosis, announces that less than 20 per cent of the soldiers discharged as tuberculous in the first year of the war actually had tuberculosis.